

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION**

ORDER NO. 99-047

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
COUNTY OF TULARE
VISALIA MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY**

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, (hereafter Board) finds that:

1. The County of Tulare (hereafter Discharger) owns and operates a municipal solid waste landfill approximately 7 miles northwest of Visalia, in Section 5, T18S, R24E, MDB&M, as shown in Attachment A, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order.
2. The existing waste management unit consists of one existing unlined waste management unit covering 127 acres, as shown in Attachment B, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order. The facility is comprised of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 077-020-18, 077-020-21, 077-020-12, and 077-020-11.
3. On 10 August 1990, the Board adopted Order No. 90-222, which prescribes waste discharge requirements for the existing waste management unit. The facility is classified as a Class III landfill which accepts municipal solid waste in accordance with Title 27, California Code of Regulations, §20005, et seq. (Title 27).
4. On 17 September 1993, the Board adopted Order No. 93-200, amending Order No. 90-222 and implementing State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 93-62, Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste.
5. This Order updates the waste discharge requirements for the operation of the facility in conformance with the California Water Code and Title 27, and the revisions and policies adopted thereunder, and removes the facility from Attachment 1 of Order No. 93-200.
6. The existing waste management unit receives approximately 780 cubic yards per day of municipal solid waste with an anticipated remaining capacity of 10,163,809 cubic yards.

SITE DESCRIPTION

7. The facility is in a topographically flat region of the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Basin of the San Joaquin Valley. The native ground surface elevation ranges between approximately

295 feet above mean sea level at the eastern facility boundary and 290 feet above mean sea level at the western facility boundary. The ground surface slopes approximately 13 feet per mile toward the west.

8. The waste management facility is on the mid-fan deposits of the Kaweah River alluvial fan. The soils underlying the facility are Fresno and Cajon series soils, consisting of interbedded sands, silty-sands, and sandy-silts and to a lesser degree, interbedded clayey-sand, silt, sandy-clay, and clay.
9. The hydraulic conductivity of the native soils underlying the waste management unit range between 1×10^{-6} and 3×10^{-3} cm/sec.
10. The waste management facility is not within a fault hazard zone.
11. Land within 1,000 feet of the facility is used for agriculture.
12. The facility receives an average of 11.34 inches of precipitation per year as measured at the Exeter Station. The mean evaporation for this facility is 70.7 inches per year as measured at the Tulare Station.
13. The 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event for the facility is estimated to be 3.38 inches, based on observations at the Exeter Station
14. The waste management facility is designated as Zone "B" according to the National Flood Insurance Program Community Panel 065066, Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel 0475B.
15. There are a total of 35 domestic and agricultural supply wells within a 1-mile radius of the site. No surface springs or other sources of groundwater supply have been observed.

SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS

16. The Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition* (hereafter Basin Plan) which designates beneficial uses and contains water quality objectives for all waters of the Basin. This order implements the Basin Plan.
17. Surface drainage is toward Cross Creek in the Kaweah Delta Hydrologic Area (558.10) of the San Joaquin Hydrologic Basin.
18. The designated beneficial uses of surface waters on the valley floor, as specified in the Basin Plan, are agricultural supply, industrial service and process supply, contact and noncontact

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water recreation, warm fresh water habitat, preservation of rare, threatened and endangered species, and groundwater recharge.

19. The St. Johns River is the nearest surface water body to the landfill and is approximately one mile north of the landfill. Landfill operations should not impact the St. Johns River.
20. The first encountered groundwater is approximately 35 to 60 feet below the native ground surface. Groundwater elevations range from 261 feet MSL to 233 feet MSL. Historic groundwater elevation data indicates that the depth to groundwater has been as high as 23 feet below native ground surface.
21. Monitoring data indicates that the groundwater is unconfined. The depth to groundwater fluctuates seasonally as much as 15 feet.
22. The direction of groundwater flow is generally toward the southwest. The groundwater gradient ranges between approximately 0.002 and 0.005 feet per foot. The direction of groundwater flow may vary seasonally from approximately S20°W to S70°W.
23. Monitoring data indicates that background groundwater contains nitrate concentrations that range between 88 and 140 mg/l, and consistently exceed the Primary Maximum Contaminant Level of 45 mg/l. Monitoring data also indicates that Total Dissolved Solids concentrations in background groundwater range between 530 and 780 mg/l, and consistently exceed the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level of 500 mg/l.
24. The designated beneficial uses of the groundwater, as specified in the Basin Plan, are domestic and municipal, agricultural, and industrial supply.
25. State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ (General Permit No. CAS000001), amended 17 April 1997, specifies waste discharge requirements for storm water associated with industrial activities, excluding construction activities, and requiring submission of a Notice Of Intent by industries to be covered under the permit. Waste disposal at landfills, including inert disposal facilities, is considered an industrial activity requiring submittal of a Notice Of Intent for coverage under the General Permit if storm water is to be discharged off-site. The Discharger proposes to retain all discharges of storm water on-site.
26. The Discharger's proposed Detection Monitoring Program for groundwater for this Waste Management Unit satisfies the requirements contained in Title 27.

WASTE AND SITE CLASSIFICATION

27. The Discharger proposes to discharge putrescible and nonputrescible municipal solid wastes, including garbage, food and beverage containers, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, vehicle parts, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable wastes, and wood and green wastes. These wastes are classified as 'nonhazardous solid waste' or 'inert waste' using the criteria set forth in Title 27 for a Class III landfill.
28. The site characteristics where the waste management unit is located (see Finding Nos. 8 and 9) do not meet the siting criteria for a Class III landfill contained in §20260(a) and (b)(1) of Title 27. As such, the site is not suitable for the discharge and containment of Class III wastes. Therefore, in order to discharge the wastes described in Finding No. 3, additional waste containment measures are required in accordance with §20260(b)(2) of Title 27 and State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 93-62.

GROUNDWATER MONITORING

29. The Discharger is required to monitor the groundwater and vadose zone in accordance with Title 27.
30. A total of nineteen monitoring wells have been installed around the perimeter of the facility property. Thirteen of the monitoring wells have been installed along the perimeter of the waste management unit (see Attachment B). The current groundwater detection monitoring system consists of downgradient wells M-1, M-2A, M-3A, M-4A, and M-16A. The background groundwater monitoring system consists of wells M-6A and M-7A. The remaining monitoring wells, when not dry or screened too far below the water table for adequate detection monitoring, are proposed to be substituted for the current detection monitoring wells as the water table either falls or rises.
31. The Discharger has implemented an Evaluation Monitoring Program for the waste management unit, but has not completed the delineation of the vertical and lateral extent of the groundwater plume in accordance with the time schedules contained in Title 27. Details of the work accomplished and the work remaining to complete the Evaluation Monitoring Program will be addressed in a subsequent Cleanup and Abatement Order.

GROUNDWATER DEGRADATION

32. As a result of a 1985 groundwater investigation at the site, volatile organic compounds detected include: benzene; ethylbenzene; toluene; diethylphthalate; chloroform; 1,1,1-trichloroethane; tetrachloroethylene (PCE); trichloroethylene (TCE); trans-1,2-dichloroethene; 1,1-dichloroethane; C-14; A ketone; alkyl benzene; alkyl cyclohexane; alkyl propanoic acid; total complex matrix; an unidentified compound; and an unidentified aromatic. The inorganic compounds detected above background levels include specific conductance (E.C.); total dissolved solids (TDS); alkalinity; barium; arsenic; chloride; hardness; iron; manganese; and sodium. The 1987 Solid Waste Water Quality Assessment Test (SWAT) report utilized the same groundwater analytical data generated during the 1985 groundwater investigation.

Subsequent groundwater detection monitoring from 1992 through 1997 detected the volatile organic compounds PCE; TCE; trans-1,2-DCE; 1,2-DCA; benzene; 1,1-DCA; cis-1,2-DCE; 1,1-DCE; 1,2-DCE; dichlorodifluoromethane; trichlorofluoromethane; vinyl chloride; bromoethane; chloroethane; 1,2-dichloropropane; chloroform; methylene chloride; acetone; methyl bromide; and methyl chloride. Carbon disulfide was detected in detection monitoring well M-3B and background monitoring well M-6B during one sampling event in 1995. The inorganic constituents EC; TDS; alkalinity; arsenic; chloride; hardness; iron; manganese; sodium; bicarbonate; and aluminum were detected above background levels.

33. Groundwater monitoring conducted between 1992 and 1997 as part of the Evaluation Monitoring Program, has detected the volatile organic compounds 1,1,1-TCA and chloroform. Chloroform was also detected on two occasions in samples from background monitoring well M-6B. Groundwater monitoring during this time interval has also detected the inorganic constituents chloride, sodium, and sulfate above background levels. However, since 1996, it appears that the concentrations of chloride, sodium, and sulfate have dropped below background concentrations in most of the evaluation monitoring wells. A dairy approximately 1,500 feet west of the landfill may be a source of the chloride, sodium, and sulfate detected in the evaluation monitoring wells west of the landfill.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERED ALTERNATIVE

34. Section 20080(b) of Title 27 allows the Board to consider the approval of an engineered alternative to a prescriptive standard. In order to approve an engineered alternative in accordance with §20080(c)(1) and (2), the Discharger must demonstrate that the prescriptive design is unreasonably and unnecessarily burdensome and will cost substantially more than an alternative which will meet the criteria contained in §20080(b), or would be impractical and would not promote attainment of applicable performance standards. The Discharger must also demonstrate that the proposed engineered alternative is consistent with the

performance goal addressed by the particular prescriptive standard, and provides protection against water quality impairment equivalent to the prescriptive standard in accordance with §20080(b)(2) of Title 27.

35. Section 13360(a)(1) of the California Water Code allows the Board to specify the design, type of construction, and/or particular manner in which compliance must be met in waste discharge requirements or orders for the discharge of waste at solid waste disposal facilities.
36. The Discharger submitted a preliminary design plan for the proposed closure of the Visalia Landfill in a Preliminary Closure Plan dated January 1996. The preliminary design proposed the construction of the prescriptive standard landfill cover system specified in §21090 of Title 27. In a March 1998 report, the Discharger requested the option to use an engineered alternative landfill cover system. The type of landfill cover system proposed for use will be evaluated when the Final Closure Plan is submitted and prior to the issuance of Closure Waste Discharge Requirements. A Final Closure Plan has not been submitted by the Discharger.
37. The preliminary landfill cover system proposed in 1996 by the Discharger for the waste management unit consists of, in ascending order: a two-foot thick foundation layer; a one-foot thick soil barrier layer compacted to a hydraulic conductivity not to exceed 1×10^{-6} cm/sec; and a one-foot thick vegetative cover layer, which meets the Title 27 closure regulations. An engineered alternative landfill cover system plan has not been submitted by the Discharger.

CEQA CONSIDERATIONS

38. The action to revise waste discharge requirements for this facility is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resource Code §21000, et seq., and the CEQA guidelines, in accordance with Title 14, CCR, §15000, et seq.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

39. These requirements implement the prescriptive standard and performance goals of Title 27.
40. These requirements implement the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition, 1995*.

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41. All local agencies with jurisdiction to regulate land use, solid waste disposal, air pollution, and to protect public health have approved the use of this site for the discharges of waste to land stated herein.
42. The Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intention to update the waste discharge requirements for this facility.
43. In a public hearing, the Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to this facility and discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. 90-222 is rescinded, and Attachment 1 of Order No. 93-200 is amended to delete the Visalia Landfill, which is on line No. 78, and that the County of Tulare, its agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and the regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of 'hazardous waste' or 'designated waste' at this facility is prohibited. For the purposes of this Order, the term 'hazardous waste' is as defined in Title 23 California Code of Regulations, Section 2510 et seq., and 'designated waste' is as defined in Title 27.
2. The discharge of wastes outside of a waste management unit or portions of a waste management unit specifically designed for their containment is prohibited.
3. The discharge of solid waste, liquid waste, leachate, or waste constituents to surface waters, ponded water, surface water drainage courses, or groundwater is prohibited.
4. The discharge of liquid or semi-solid waste (i.e., waste containing less than 50 percent solids), except dewatered sewage or water treatment sludge above a composite liner as provided in §20220(c) of Title 27, is prohibited.
5. The discharge of solid waste containing free liquid or moisture in excess of the waste's moisture holding capacity is prohibited.
6. The discharge of waste within 100 feet of surface waters is prohibited.
7. The discharge shall not cause the pollution or degradation of groundwater via the release of waste constituents in either liquid or gaseous phase.

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8. The discharge of wastes shall not cause the pollution or degradation of any water supply.
9. The discharge of wastes which have the potential to reduce or impair the integrity of containment structures or which, if commingled with other wastes in the waste management unit, could produce violent reaction, heat or pressure, fire or explosion, toxic by-products, or reaction products, which, in turn:
 - a. require a higher level of containment than provided by the unit; or
 - b. are 'restricted hazardous wastes'; or
 - c. impair the integrity of containment structures;is prohibited.
10. The discharge shall not cause any increase in the concentration of waste constituents in soil or other geologic materials outside of the waste management unit if such waste constituents could migrate to waters of the State and cause a condition of degradation, pollution, or nuisance.
11. The discharge of waste to a waste management unit after it is closed is prohibited.

B. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

1. Wastes shall only be discharged to either:
 - a. that portion of an existing waste management unit that was permitted and/or received wastes prior to the Federal Deadline of 9 October 1993; or
 - b. to an area equipped with a composite liner containment system which meets the requirements for both liners and leachate collection and removal systems specified below.
2. A minimum separation of 5 feet shall be maintained between the base of the wastes and the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater, including the capillary fringe.
3. Water used for facility maintenance shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary for dust control, construction, and, after closure, to the minimum amount

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necessary to irrigate cover vegetation or for other uses approved by the Executive Officer.

4. Collected landfill leachate shall be disposed of in accordance with Title 27 and in a manner consistent with its waste classification.
5. Condensate from the landfill gas control systems shall be disposed of in a manner consistent with the chemical characteristics of the waste.
6. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of wastes shall cause a pollution or nuisance as defined by the California Water Code, §13050.
7. The Discharger shall, in a timely manner, remove and relocate any wastes discharged at this facility in violation of this Order.

C. FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS

1. Waste management units and containment structures shall be designed and constructed to limit, to the greatest extent possible, ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, washout, and overtopping as a result of a 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event.
2. Precipitation and drainage control systems shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to accommodate the anticipated volume of precipitation and peak flows from surface runoff under the 100-year, 24-hour precipitation conditions.
3. Cover materials shall be graded to divert precipitation from the waste management unit, to prevent the ponding of surface water over wastes, and to resist erosion as a result of a 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event.
4. Waste management units or portions of waste management units shall be designed, constructed, and operated in compliance with precipitation and flood control provisions and requirements contained in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements referenced in Provision F.5 below.
5. All drainage control systems shall be designed and constructed to prevent the ponding of water above wastes.
6. Surface drainage from tributary areas and internal site drainage from surface or subsurface sources shall not contact or percolate through wastes.

7. Areas with slopes greater than ten percent, surface drainage courses, and areas subject to erosion by wind or water shall be designed and constructed to prevent such erosion.
8. A minimum thickness of 6 inches of on-site cover soil shall be maintained over all but the active disposal area of the waste management unit. This area shall be properly graded and drained to prevent ponding and infiltration. The active disposal area shall be confined to the smallest practicable area based on the anticipated quantity of waste discharge and other waste management operations, and shall be covered daily with a minimum of 6 inches of on-site soils, or an alternative daily cover material approved by the Executive Officer.
9. Annually, prior to **1 October** and **within 7 days** following a major storm event, all precipitation and drainage control systems shall be inspected. By **31 October** of each year, or **within 30 days** of a major storm event, any necessary construction, maintenance, or repairs of precipitation and drainage control facilities shall be completed to prevent erosion or flooding of the facility and to prevent surface drainage from contacting or percolating through wastes.
10. By **15 November** of each year, or **within 45 days** of a major storm event, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Board describing the results of the inspection(s) and the measures taken to maintain the precipitation and drainage control systems.
11. The Discharger shall immediately notify the Board of any flooding, unpermitted offsite discharge, equipment failure, slope failure, or other change in site conditions which could impair the integrity of waste or leachate containment facilities or precipitation and drainage control structures.

D. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:

1. Materials used to construct liners shall have appropriate physical and chemical properties to ensure containment of discharged wastes over the operating life, closure, and post-closure maintenance period of a waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit.
2. Materials used to construct leachate collection and removal systems shall have appropriate physical and chemical properties to ensure the required transmission of leachate over the operating life, closure, and post-closure maintenance period of a waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit.

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3. The Discharger shall submit for Executive Officer review and approval **prior to** construction, design plans and specifications for new waste management units and expansions of existing waste management units that include the following:
 - a) A Construction Quality Assurance Plan demonstrating that the proposed waste management unit will be constructed according to the approved specifications and plans, and shall provide quality control on the materials and construction practices used in construction and prevent the use of inferior products and/or materials which do not meet the approved design plans or specifications; and
 - b) A geotechnical evaluation of the area soils, evaluating their use as the foundation layer; and
 - c) A vadose zone monitoring system that includes geomembrane-lined pan lysimeters installed beneath the leachate collection and removal system collection drains and sump(s).
4. If the prescriptive standard soil layers are used in a liner system, then hydraulic conductivities for the soil determined through laboratory methods shall be confirmed by a Sealed Double-Ring Infiltrometer (SDRI) field test, or an equivalent field test method approved by the Executive Officer, of a test pad constructed in a manner duplicating the soil liner construction of the waste management unit or expansion portion of the waste management unit. Test pad construction methods, quality assurance/quality control procedures, and testing shall be in accordance with a construction quality assurance plan approved by the Executive Officer and shall be sufficient to ensure that all parts of the liner meet the hydraulic conductivity and compaction requirements.
5. Both the bottom liner and side slope liner of all new waste management units and expansion areas of existing waste management units shall be constructed in accordance with one of the following composite liner designs:
 - a) The prescriptive standard design which consists of a lower compacted soil layer that is a minimum of two feet thick with a hydraulic conductivity of 1×10^{-7} cm/sec or less and a minimum relative compaction of 90%. Immediately above the compacted soil layer, and in direct and uniform contact with the soil layer, shall be a synthetic flexible membrane component that shall be at least 40-mil thick (or at least 60-mil thick if composed of high density polyethylene [HDPE]); *or*

- b) An engineered alternative liner system that is comprised, in ascending order, of the following:
 - 1) A minimum eight-inch thick engineered soil foundation layer that shall either be constructed of select fine-grained soil materials which are compacted to attain a hydraulic conductivity of 1×10^{-5} cm/sec or less, or meet the following gradation criteria:
 - (a) A maximum size of 3/8-inch;
 - (b) At least 30% of the material, by dry weight, passing the No. 200 U.S. Standard sieve;
 - (c) A gradation series (i.e., well-graded) that is amenable to compaction; and
 - (d) The foundation layer shall be compacted in lifts of six inches or less to 90% of maximum dry density and at 0% to 4% wet of optimum moisture content, in accordance with the approved construction quality assurance plan.
 - 2) A nonwoven bottom geotextile, which may be part of the overlying geosynthetic clay layer (GCL).
 - 3) A GCL that shall exhibit appropriate strength characteristics (hydrated) to accommodate stresses associated with specific landfill design parameters, with particular attention to interface, long-term creep shear, and bearing capacity.
 - 4) A 60-mil thick synthetic flexible membrane of HDPE; *or*
 - c) An engineered alternative liner system as provided by §20080(b) and (c) of Title 27, which must be a composite liner that meets the performance goals of the prescriptive design in option a) above, and has been approved by the Executive Officer.
6. If the Discharger proposes to construct a liner system in which a GCL is placed on top of the subgrade, the subgrade for the bottom and the side slopes of the waste management unit shall be prepared in an appropriate manner using accepted engineering and construction methods so as to provide a smooth surface that is free from rocks, sticks, or other debris that could damage or otherwise limit the performance of the GCL.

7. Hydraulic conductivities of liner materials shall be determined by laboratory tests using solutions with similar properties as the fluids that will be contained. Hydraulic conductivities of cover materials shall be determined by laboratory tests using water. Hydraulic conductivities determined through laboratory methods shall be confirmed by field testing in accordance with the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements, Provision D.1. Construction methods and quality assurance procedures shall be sufficient to ensure that all parts of the liner and cap meet the hydraulic conductivity and compaction requirements.
8. All new waste management units or expansion areas of existing waste management units shall have a blanket-type leachate collection and removal system, designed and operated to prevent the development of one foot or more of hydraulic head on the liner system at any time.
9. The leachate collection and removal system shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to collect twice the anticipated daily volume of leachate generated by the waste management unit or portion of the waste management unit and to prevent the buildup of hydraulic head on the underlying materials. The depth of fluid in any leachate collection and removal system sump shall be maintained as low as feasible and no greater than the minimum needed for safe pump operation.
10. Leachate generated by any waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit shall not exceed 85% of the design capacity of the pump sump. If leachate generation exceeds this value, or if the depth of fluid in the leachate removal and collection system exceeds the minimum needed for pump operation, or if the monitoring reveals substantial or progressive increases above the design anticipated daily volume of leachate generated by the waste management unit or portion of the waste management unit, the Discharger shall immediately notify the Board in writing **within seven days**. The notification shall include a timetable for remedial or corrective action necessary to reduce leachate production.
11. Following the completion of construction of a waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit, and prior to discharge onto the newly constructed liner system, a construction report shall be submitted for Executive Officer review and approval. The report shall be certified by a registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist. It shall contain sufficient information and test results to verify that construction was in accordance with the design plans and specifications, and with the prescriptive standards and performance goals of Title 27.

The report for the waste management unit shall include as a minimum, but not be limited to, the following:

- a) Test results on the chemical and geotechnical properties of materials used in the containment structure, as specified in these waste discharge requirements.
 - b) Test results on the permeability of the soil liner if the prescriptive standard soil layer is used in the liner system.
 - c) Test results on the compatibility of the waste with the liner system.
 - d) Construction quality assurance and quality control procedures and results for all aspects of liner construction.
 - e) A geologic map and geologic cross-sections which show mappable lithologic units and structural features in relation to the waste management unit.
12. A third party independent of both the Discharger and the construction contractor shall perform all of the construction quality assurance monitoring and testing during the construction of a liner system.
13. Partial or final closure of new, existing, or portions of a classified waste management unit shall be in compliance with the applicable provisions of Title 27. Classified waste management units or portions of waste management units shall be closed in accordance with the approved closure and post-closure maintenance plan and closure waste discharge requirements adopted by the Board. The Discharger shall notify the Board in writing of the waste management unit(s) or portion of waste management unit(s) to be closed at least **180 days** prior to the intended beginning of any partial or final closure activities. Closure shall not proceed in the absence of closure waste discharge requirements.

E. DETECTION MONITORING SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring provisions of Title 27 for groundwater, surface water, and the unsaturated zone, and in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 99-047. Detection monitoring for a new waste management unit or an expansion of an existing waste management unit shall be installed, operational, and the first round of samples collected **prior to the** discharge of wastes.
- 2. The Water Quality Protection Standard, as defined in §20390 of Title 27, shall consist of constituents of concern, their concentration limits, the point of

compliance, and all water quality monitoring points. Constituents of concern shall include all waste constituents, their reaction products, and hazardous constituents that are reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in the landfill. Concentration limits shall consist of the background concentrations of each constituent of concern or concentrations greater than background, pursuant to §20400 of Title 27.

3. The Discharger shall comply with the Water Quality Protection Standard which is specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 99-047 and the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements, dated August 1997, which are attached to and made part of this order.
4. Organic compounds which are not naturally occurring have a background value of zero. The Water Quality Protection Standard for volatile organic compounds shall be taken as the detection limit of the analytical method used (i.e., 8260 and 8270). Evidence of exceeding the standard occurs when the constituent is detected by the appropriate method.
5. The concentrations of the constituents of concern in waters passing the Point of Compliance shall not exceed the concentration limits established pursuant to Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 99-047.
6. For each monitoring event, the Discharger shall determine whether the landfill is in compliance with the Water Quality Protection Standard using procedures specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 99-047 and §20415(e) of Title 27.
7. Methane and other landfill gases shall be adequately vented, removed from the waste management unit, or otherwise controlled to prevent the danger of explosion, adverse health effects, nuisance conditions, or the impairment of the beneficial uses of surface water or groundwater due to migration through the vadose (unsaturated) zone.

F. PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall maintain legible records of the volume and type of each waste discharged at each waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit, and the manner and location of the discharge. Such records shall be maintained at the facility until the beginning of the post-closure maintenance period. These records shall be available for review by representatives of the Board and of the State Water Resources Control Board at any time during normal business hours. At the

beginning of the post-closure maintenance period, copies of these records shall be properly stored for future reference.

2. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this order at the facility and make it available at all times to facility operating personnel, who shall be familiar with its contents, and to regulatory agency personnel upon request.
3. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable provisions of Title 27 that are not specifically referred to in this Order.
4. The Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 99-047, which is incorporated into and made part of this Order. This compliance includes, but is not limited to, maintenance of waste containment facilities, precipitation and drainage controls, the groundwater monitoring system, leachate from the waste management unit(s), the vadose zone and surface water monitoring systems, throughout the active life of the waste management unit and the post-closure maintenance period.
5. The Discharger shall comply with the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements dated August 1997, which are hereby incorporated into this Order.
6. A violation of any of the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements or the Monitoring and Reporting Program is a violation of these waste discharge requirements.
7. **Prior to** discharging to a new waste management unit or to an expansion area of an existing waste management unit, the Discharger shall submit to the Board and the California Integrated Waste Management Board for approval, a report (or a revision as needed) describing a Periodic Load Checking Program to be implemented to preclude the discharge of 'hazardous wastes' and 'designated wastes'.
8. The Discharger or persons employed by the Discharger shall comply with all notice and reporting requirements of the State Department of Water Resources with regard to the construction, alteration, destruction, or abandonment of all monitoring wells used for compliance with this Order as required by §13750 through §13755 of the California Water Code.
9. The Discharger shall maintain waste containment facilities and precipitation and drainage controls, and shall continue to monitor groundwater in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 99-047 throughout the active life of the waste management unit and the post-closure maintenance period.

10. The Discharger shall have the continuing responsibility to assure the protection of the beneficial uses of ground and surface waters from gases and leachate generated by discharged waste during the active life, closure and post-closure maintenance period of the waste management unit(s) and during the subsequent use of the property for other purposes.
11. In the event of any change in control or ownership of the land or waste discharge facilities described herein, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to this office.

To assume operation under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Board requesting transfer of the Order within 14 days of assuming ownership or operation of this facility. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the State of incorporation if a corporation, the name and address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Board, and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory requirements contained in Reporting Requirements No. 5 of the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the California Water Code. Transfer shall be approved or disapproved by the Board.

12. The Discharger shall notify the Board in writing of any proposed change in ownership or responsibility for construction or operation of the waste management unit. The Discharger shall also notify the Board of a material change in the character, location or volume of the waste discharge and of any proposed expansions or closure plans. This notification shall be given **90 days** prior to the effective date of the change and shall be accompanied by an amended Report of Waste Discharge and any technical documents that are needed to demonstrate continued compliance with these waste discharge requirements.
13. The Discharger shall, by **30 April** of each year, submit for approval by the Executive Officer, detailed cost estimates and a demonstration of assurances of financial responsibility for initiating and completing corrective action for all known and reasonably foreseeable releases from the waste management unit. The Discharger shall provide the assurances of financial responsibility to the California Integrated Waste Management Board as required by Title 27 CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 6. The assurances of financial responsibility shall provide that funds for corrective action shall be available to the Regional Board upon the issuance of any order under California Water Code, Division 7, Chapter 5. The

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Discharger shall adjust the cost annually to account for inflation and any changes in facility design, construction, or operation.

The Discharger shall, by **30 April** of each year, submit for approval by the Executive Officer, a demonstration of assurances of financial responsibility to ensure closure and post-closure maintenance of each waste management unit in accordance with its approved closure and post-closure maintenance plans. The Discharger shall provide the assurances of financial responsibility to the California Integrated Waste Management Board as required by Title 27 CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 6. The assurances of financial responsibility shall provide that funds for closure and post-closure maintenance with respect to water quality shall be available to the Regional Board upon the issuance of any order under California Water Code, Division 7, Chapter 5. The Discharger shall adjust the cost annually to account for inflation and any changes in facility design, construction, or operation.

If a single mechanism of financial assurance is used for both corrective action and closure and post-closure maintenance, the financial assurance must be sufficient for both requirements.

14. The Board will review this Order periodically and will revise these waste discharge requirements when necessary.
15. The Discharger shall complete the tasks contained in these waste discharge requirements in accordance with the following time schedule:

Task

Compliance Date

(a) Geologic map and geologic cross-sections
(see Construction Specifications D.11.e)

For new expansions, submit a geologic map and geologic cross sections.

For review and approval prior to construction

(b) Financial Assurance
(see Provision F.13)

Submit a status report demonstrating compliance with financial assurance requirements for corrective action and closure.

31 January of each year

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(c) **Waste Management Unit Closure**
(see Construction Specification D.13)

Submit a notification of final closure
or partial closure activities of a waste
management unit or portion of a waste
management unit.

**At least 180 days
prior to any closure
activities**

I, GARY M. CARLTON, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on 30 April 1999.



GARY M. CARLTON, Executive Officer

VSM:vsm/rac

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 99-047
FOR
COUNTY OF TULARE
VISALIA MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

Compliance with this Monitoring and Reporting Program, with Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Section 20005, et seq. (hereafter Title 27), and with the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements dated August 1997, is ordered by Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 99-047.

Failure to comply with this Program, or with the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements, constitutes noncompliance with the Waste Discharge Requirements and with the California Water Code, which can result in the imposition of civil monetary liability.

A. REQUIRED MONITORING REPORTS

<u>Report</u>	<u>Due</u>
1. Groundwater Monitoring (Section D.1)	See Table I
2. Annual Monitoring Summary Report (Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements)	Annually
3. Unsaturated Zone Monitoring (Section D.2)	See Table II
4. Leachate Monitoring (Section D.3)	See Table III
5. Facility Monitoring (Section D.4)	As necessary
6. Response to a Release (Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements)	As necessary

B. REPORTING

The Discharger shall report monitoring data and information as required in this Monitoring and Reporting Program and as required in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements. Reports which do not comply with the required format will be **REJECTED** and the Discharger shall be deemed to be in noncompliance with the waste discharge requirements. In reporting the monitoring data required by this program, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, the concentrations, and the units are readily discernible. Data shall also be submitted in a digital database format acceptable to Board staff. The data shall be summarized in such a manner so as to

illustrate clearly the compliance with waste discharge requirements or the lack thereof. A short discussion of the monitoring results, including notations of any water quality violations, shall precede the tabular summaries.

Field and laboratory tests shall be reported in each monitoring report. Monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Board in accordance with the following schedule for the calendar period in which samples were taken or observations made. The results of any monitoring done more frequently than required at the locations specified herein shall be reported to the Board.

<u>Sampling Frequency</u>	<u>Reporting Frequency</u>	<u>Reporting Periods End</u>	<u>Report Date Due</u>
Monthly	Quarterly	Last Day of Month	by Quarterly Schedule
Quarterly	Quarterly	31 March 30 June 30 September 31 December	30 April 31 July 31 October 31 January
Semi-Annually	Semi-Annually	30 June 31 December	31 July 31 January
Annually	Annually	31 December	31 January

The annual report to be submitted to the Board shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous twelve months, so as to show historical trends at each well. The report shall include a discussion of compliance with the waste discharge requirements and the water quality protection standard.

C. WATER QUALITY PROTECTION STANDARD AND COMPLIANCE PERIOD

1. Water Quality Protection Standard Report

For each waste management unit, the water quality protection standard consists of a list of constituents of concern and monitoring parameters, concentration limits for each constituent of concern, the point of compliance, and all monitoring points.

The Discharger shall maintain a water quality protection standard in accordance with Detection Monitoring Specification E.3, E.4, E.5, and E.6 of Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 99-047, that is acceptable to the Executive Officer.

The report shall:

- a) Identify **all distinct bodies of ground water** that could be affected in the event of a release from a waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit. This list shall include at least the uppermost aquifer and any permanent or ephemeral zones of perched groundwater underlying the waste management facility.
- b) Include a map showing the monitoring points and background monitoring points for the saturated and unsaturated zones and showing the point of compliance in accordance with §20405 of Title 27.
- c) Evaluate the perennial direction(s) of groundwater movement within the uppermost groundwater zone(s).

If subsequent sampling of the background monitoring point(s) indicates significant water quality changes due to either seasonal fluctuations or other reasons unrelated to waste management activities at the site, the Discharger may request modification of the water quality protection standard.

2. Constituents of Concern

The constituents of concern are the waste constituents, reaction products, and hazardous constituents that are reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in the waste management unit. The constituents of concern for all waste management units at the facility are those listed in Table V. The Discharger shall monitor all constituents of concern in Table V every five years, or more frequently as required in accordance with a Corrective Action Program.

a. Monitoring Parameters

Monitoring parameters are the waste constituents, reaction products, hazardous constituents, and physical parameters that provide a reliable indication of a release from a waste management unit. The monitoring parameters for all waste management units are those listed in Tables I through IV for the specified monitored medium.

3. Concentration Limits

The concentration limits for each constituent of concern are as follows:

- a. for naturally occurring constituents of concern, the concentration limit shall be the calculated statistical concentration limit.

- b. for anthropogenic (not naturally occurring) constituents, which have no natural and, therefore, no background values, the concentration limit (water quality protection standard) shall be the detection limit of the analytical method(s) used.

The Discharger shall use the statistical method approved by the Executive Officer and the groundwater quality data obtained from the detection monitoring program to revise the concentration limits anew each time the statistical analysis is performed and report the results in the semi-annual groundwater monitoring report.

4. Point of Compliance

The point of compliance for each waste management unit is the vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the waste management unit that extends through the uppermost aquifer underlying the unit.

a. Monitoring Points

All downgradient wells established for groundwater monitoring shall constitute the monitoring points for the groundwater quality protection standard. All approved monitoring wells, unsaturated zone monitoring devices, and leachate monitoring points shall be sampled and analyzed for monitoring parameters and constituents of concern as indicated and listed in Tables I through III.

5. Compliance Period

The compliance period for each waste management unit shall be the number of years equal to the active life of the waste management unit plus the closure period. The compliance period is the minimum period during which the Discharger shall conduct a water quality monitoring program subsequent to a release from the unit. The compliance period shall begin anew each time the Discharger initiates an evaluation monitoring program.

D. MONITORING

The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring provisions of Title 27 for groundwater and the unsaturated zone, in accordance with Detection Monitoring Specification E.1 of waste discharge requirements Order No. 99-047. Detection monitoring for a new waste management unit, or an expansion of an existing waste management unit shall be installed, operational, and the first round of samples collected prior to the discharge of wastes. All monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with a Sample Collection and Analysis Plan, which includes quality assurance/quality control standards, that has been approved by the Executive Officer.

Method detection limits and practical quantitation limits shall be reported. All peaks shall be reported, including those which cannot be quantified and/or specifically identified. Metals shall be analyzed in accordance with the methods listed in Table V.

The Discharger may use alternative analytical test methods, including new EPA approved test methods, provided the methods have method detection limits equal to or lower than the analytical method specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

1. Groundwater

The Discharger shall install and operate a groundwater detection monitoring system that complies with the applicable provisions of §20415 and §20420 of Title 27 in accordance with a Detection Monitoring Plan approved by the Executive Officer. The Discharger shall collect, preserve, and transport groundwater samples in accordance with the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan.

The Discharger shall determine groundwater flow rate and direction in the uppermost aquifer and in any zones of perched water and in any additional zone of saturation monitored pursuant to this Monitoring and Reporting Program, and report the results semi-annually, including the times of highest and lowest elevations of the water levels in the wells.

Groundwater samples shall be collected from the point of compliance wells, background wells, and any additional wells added as part of the approved groundwater monitoring system. Samples shall be collected and analyzed for the monitoring parameters in accordance with the methods and frequencies specified in Table I. All monitoring parameters shall be graphed so as to show historical trends at each well. The monitoring parameters shall also be evaluated annually with regards to the cation/anion balance, and the results shall be graphically presented using a Stiff diagram or a Piper graph. Samples for the constituents of concern specified in Table V shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods listed in Table V every five years.

2. Unsaturated Zone Monitoring

The Discharger shall install and operate an unsaturated zone detection monitoring system that complies with the applicable provisions of §20415 and §20420 of Title 27 in accordance with a detection monitoring plan approved by the Executive Officer. The Discharger shall collect, preserve, and transport samples in accordance with the quality assurance/quality control standards contained in the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan.

Unsaturated zone samples shall be collected from the monitoring devices and background monitoring devices of the approved unsaturated zone monitoring system.

Samples shall be collected and analyzed for the listed constituents in accordance with the methods listed in Table II and frequency specified in Table II. All monitoring parameters shall be graphed so as to show historical trends at each monitoring point. Samples for the constituents of concern specified in Table V shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods listed in Table V every five years.

The pan lysimeters shall be checked monthly for liquid and monitoring shall include the volume of liquid recovered. Unsaturated zone monitoring reports shall be included with the corresponding semi-annual groundwater monitoring and shall include an evaluation of potential impacts of the facility on the unsaturated zone and compliance with the water quality protection standard.

3. Leachate Monitoring

All waste management unit leachate collection and removal system sumps shall be inspected weekly for leachate generation. Upon detection of leachate in a previously dry leachate collection and removal system, leachate shall be sampled and analyzed for the constituents listed in Table III. Leachate monitoring shall be conducted as specified in Table III. The constituents of concern list shall include all constituents listed in Table V. The quantity of leachate pumped from each sump shall be measured continuously and reported as Leachate Flow Rate (in gallons/day).

4. Facility Monitoring

a. Facility Inspection

Annually, prior to the anticipated rainy season, but no later than **30 September**, the Discharger shall conduct an inspection of the facility. The inspection shall assess damage to the drainage control system, groundwater monitoring equipment (including wells, etc.), and shall include the pertinent Standard Observations defined in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements (Definition 24). Any necessary construction, maintenance, or repairs shall be completed within 15 days of the inspection. By **15 November** of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report describing the results of the inspection and the repair measures implemented.

b. Storm Events

The Discharger shall inspect all precipitation, diversion, and drainage facilities for damage immediately following *major storm events*. Necessary repairs shall be implemented within 15 days of the inspection. The Discharger shall report any damage and subsequent repairs within 30 days of completion of the repairs.

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TULARE COUNTY

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The Discharger shall implement the above monitoring program on the effective date of this Program.

Ordered by


GARY M. CARLTON, Executive Officer

30 April 1999
(Date)

VSM:vsm/rac

TABLE I
GROUNDWATER DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Field Parameters		
Groundwater Elevation	Ft. & hundredths, M.S.L.	Quarterly
Temperature	°C	Semi-annual
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	Semi-annual
pH	pH units	Semi-annual
Turbidity	Turbidity units	Semi-annual
Monitoring Parameters		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Semi-annual
Chloride	mg/L	Semi-annual
Carbonate	mg/L	Semi-annual
Bicarbonate	mg/L	Semi-annual
Nitrate - Nitrogen	mg/L	Semi-annual
Sulfate	mg/L	Semi-annual
Calcium	mg/L	Semi-annual
Magnesium	mg/L	Semi-annual
Potassium	mg/L	Semi-annual
Sodium	mg/L	Semi-annual
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, see Table IV)	µg/L	Semi-annual
Constituents of Concern (see Table V)		
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	5 years
Inorganics (dissolved)	mg/L	5 years
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, extended list)	µg/L	5 years
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8270)	µg/L	5 years
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides (USEPA Method 8150)	µg/L	5 years
Organophosphorus Compounds (USEPA Method 8141)	µg/L	5 years

TABLE II
UNSATURATED ZONE DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

SOIL-PORE GAS

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Monitoring Parameters		
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method TO-14)	µg/cm ³	Semi-annual

PAN LYSIMETERS (or other vadose zone monitoring device)

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Field Parameters		
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	Semi-annual
pH	pH units	Semi-annual
Monitoring Parameters		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Semi-annual
Chloride	mg/L	Semi-annual
Carbonate	mg/L	Semi-annual
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	mg/L	Semi-annual
Sulfate	mg/L	Semi-annual
Nitrate - Nitrogen	mg/L	Semi-annual
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, see Table IV)	µg/L	Semi-annual

Constituents of Concern (see Table V)

Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	5 years
Inorganics (dissolved)	mg/L	5 years
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, extended list)	µg/L	5 years
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8270)	µg/L	5 years
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides (USEPA Method 8150)	µg/L	5 years
Organophosphorus Compounds (USEPA Method 8141)	µg/L	5 years

TABLE III
LEACHATE DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Field Parameters		
Total Flow	Gallons	Monthly
Flow Rate	Gallons/Day	Monthly
Specific Conductance	$\mu\text{mhos/cm}$	Monthly
pH	pH units	Monthly
Monitoring Parameters		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	Quarterly
Carbonate	mg/L	Quarterly
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	mg/L	Quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	Quarterly
Nitrate - Nitrogen	mg/L	Quarterly
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, see Table IV)	$\mu\text{g/L}$	Quarterly
Constituents of Concern (see Table V)		
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	5 years
Inorganics (dissolved)	mg/L	5 years
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, extended list)	$\mu\text{g/L}$	5 years
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8270)	$\mu\text{g/L}$	5 years
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides (USEPA Method 8150)	$\mu\text{g/L}$	5 years
Organophosphorus Compounds (USEPA Method 8141)	$\mu\text{g/L}$	5 years

TABLE IV
MONITORING PARAMETERS FOR DETECTION MONITORING

Surrogates for Metallic Constituents:

pH
Total Dissolved Solids
Specific Conductivity
Chloride
Carbonate
Bicarbonate
Sulfate
Nitrate nitrogen

Constituents included in VOC:

USEPA Method 8260

Acetone
Acrylonitrile
Benzene
Bromochloromethane
Bromodichloromethane
Bromoform (Tribromomethane)
Carbon disulfide
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)
Dibromochloromethane (Chlorodibromomethane)
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)
1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide; EDB)
o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene)
p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene
1,1-Dichloroethane (Ethylidene chloride)
1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)
1,1 -Dichloroethylene (1,1 -Dichloroethene; Vinylidene chloride)
cis- 1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis- 1,2-Dichloroethene)
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene)
1,2-Dichloropropane (Propylene dichloride)
cis- 1,3-Dichloropropene
trans- 1,3-Dichloropropene
Ethylbenzene
2-Hexanone (Methyl butyl ketone)
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)
Methylene bromide (Dibromomethane)

TABLE IV
MONITORING PARAMETERS FOR DETECTION MONITORING
Continued

Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK: 2-Butanone)
Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (Methyl isobutylketone)
Styrene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene; Perchloroethylene)
Toluene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methylchloroform)
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene (Trichloroethene)
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC- 11)
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Vinyl acetate
Vinyl chloride
Xylenes

TABLE V
CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

<u>Inorganics (dissolved):</u>	<u>USEPA Method</u>
Aluminum	6010
Antimony	6010
Barium	6010
Beryllium	6010
Cadmium	6010
Chromium	6010
Cobalt	6010
Copper	6010
Silver	6010
Tin	6010
Vanadium	6010
Zinc	6010
Iron	6010
Manganese	6010
Arsenic	7060
Lead	7421
Mercury	7470
Nickel	6010
Selenium	7740
Thallium	7841
Cyanide	9010
Sulfide	9030

Volatile Organic Compounds:

USEPA Method 8260

Acetone
Acetonitrile (Methyl cyanide)
Acrolein
Acrylonitrile
Allyl chloride (3-Chloropropene)
Benzene
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
Bromochloromethane (Chlorobromomethane)
Bromodichloromethane (Dibromochloromethane)
Bromoform (Tribromomethane)
Carbon disulfide
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)
Chloroprene

TABLE V

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS
Continued

Dibromochloromethane (Chlorodibromomethane)
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)
1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide; EDB)
o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene)
m-Dichlorobenzene (1,3-Dichlorobenzene)
p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)
trans- 1,4-Dichloro-2-butene
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)
1,1 -Dichloroethane (Ethylidene chloride)
1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)
1,1 -Dichloroethylene (1, 1-Dichloroethene; Vinylidene chloride)
cis- 1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis- 1,2-Dichloroethene)
trans- 1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans- 1,2-Dichloroethene)
1,2-Dichloropropane (Propylene dichloride)
1,3-Dichloropropane (Trimethylene dichloride)
2,2-Dichloropropane (Isopropylidene chloride)
1,1 -Dichloropropene
cis- 1,3-Dichloropropene
trans- 1,3-Dichloropropene
Ethylbenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
2-Hexanone (Methyl butyl ketone)
Isobutyl alcohol
Isodrin
Methacrylonitrile
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK; 2-Butanone)
Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)
Methyl methacrylate
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (Methyl isobutyl ketone)
Methylene bromide (Dibromomethane)
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
Naphthalene
Propionitrile (Ethyl cyanide)
Styrene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene; Perchloroethylene; PCE)
Toluene 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,1,1 -Trichloroethane, Methylchloroform
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene (Trichloroethene; TCE)

TABLE V

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS
Continued

Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC- 11)
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Vinyl acetate
Vinyl chloride (Chloroethene)
Xylene (total)

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds:

USEPA Method 8270 - base, neutral, & acid extractables

Acenaphthene
Acenaphthylene
Acetophenone
2-Acetylaminofluorene (2-AAF)
Aldrin
4-Aminobiphenyl
Anthracene
Benzo[a]anthracene (Benzanthracene)
Benzo[b]fluoranthene
Benzo[k]fluoranthene
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene
Benzo[a]pyrene
Benzyl alcohol
alpha-BHC
beta-BHC
delta-BHC
gamma-BHC (Lindane)
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether (Dichloroethyl ether)
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether (Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether; DCIP)
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
Butyl benzyl phthalate (Benzyl butyl phthalate)
Chlordane
p-Chloroaniline
Chlorobenzilate
p-Chloro-m-cresol (4-Chloro-3-methylphenol)
2-Chloronaphthalene
2-Chlorophenol
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether
Chrysene
o-Cresol (2-methylphenol)
m-Cresol (3-methylphenol)
p-Cresol (4-methylphenol)

TABLE V

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS
Continued

4,4'-DDD
4,4'-DDE
4,4'-DDT
Diallate
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene
Dibenzofuran
Di-n-butyl phthalate
o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene)
m-Dichlorobenzene (1,3-Dichlorobenzene)
p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
2,4-Dichlorophenol
2,6-Dichlorophenol
Dieldrin
Diethyl phthalate
p-(Dimethylamino)azobenzene
7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
2,4-Dimethylphenol (m-Xylenol)
Dimethyl phthalate
m-Dinitrobenzene
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol (4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol)
2,4-Dinitrophenol
2,4-Dinitrotoluene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene
Di-n-octyl phthalate
Diphenylamine
Endosulfan I
Endosulfan II
Endosulfan sulfate
Endrin
Endrin aldehyde
Ethyl methacrylate
Ethyl methanesulfonate
Famphur
Fluoranthene
Fluorene
Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Hexachloroethane

TABLE V

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS
Continued

Hexachloropropene
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene
Isophorone
Isosafrole
Kepone
Methapyrilene
Methoxychlor
3-Methylcholanthrene
Methyl methanesulfonate
2-Methylnaphthalene
Naphthalene
1,4-Naphthoquinone
1-Naphthylamine
2-Naphthylamine
o-Nitroaniline (2-Nitroaniline)
m-Nitroaniline (3-Nitroaniline)
p-Nitroaniline (4-Nitroaniline)
Nitrobenzene
o-Nitrophenol (2-Nitrophenol)
p-Nitrophenol (4-Nitrophenol)
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine (Di-n-butyl nitrosamine)
N-Nitrosodiethylamine (Diethyl nitrosamine)
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (Dimethyl nitrosamine)
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (Diphenyl nitrosamine)
N-Nitrosodipropylamine (N-Nitroso-N-dipropylamine; Di-n-propyl nitrosamine)
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine (Methylethyl nitrosamine)
N-Nitrosopiperidine
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
5-Nitro-o-toluidine
Pentachlorobenzene
Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)
Pentachlorophenol
Phenacetin
Phenanthrene
Phenol
p-Phenylenediamine
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs; Aroclors)
Pronamide
Pyrene
Safrole
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol
o-Toluidine

TABLE V
CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS
Continued

Toxaphene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
2,4,5-Trichloropheno
1 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
0,0,0-Triethyl phosphorothioate
sym-Trinitrobenzene

Chlorophenoxy Herbicides:

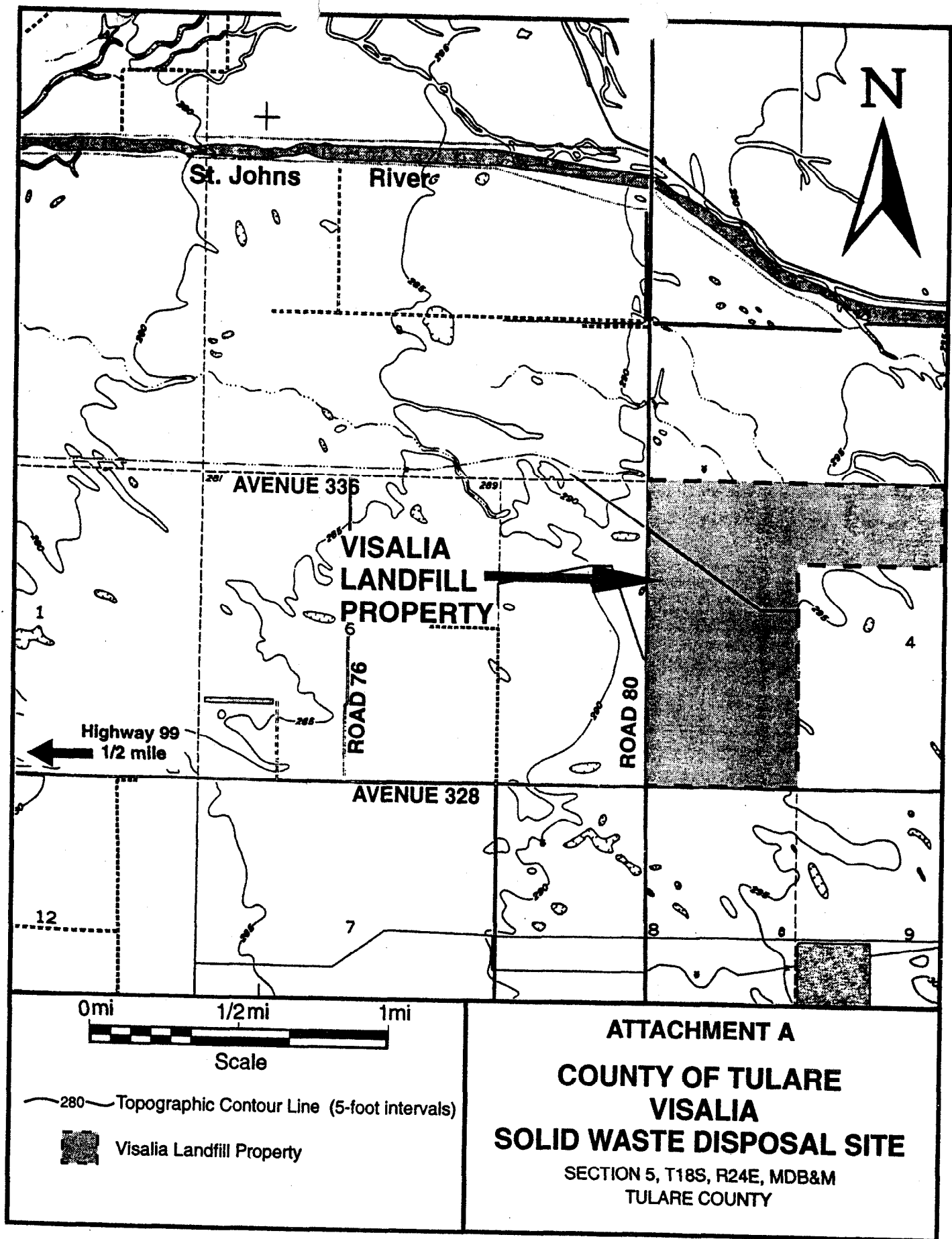
USEPA Method 8150

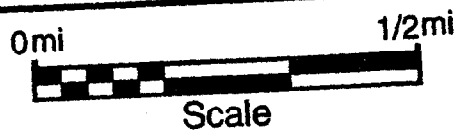
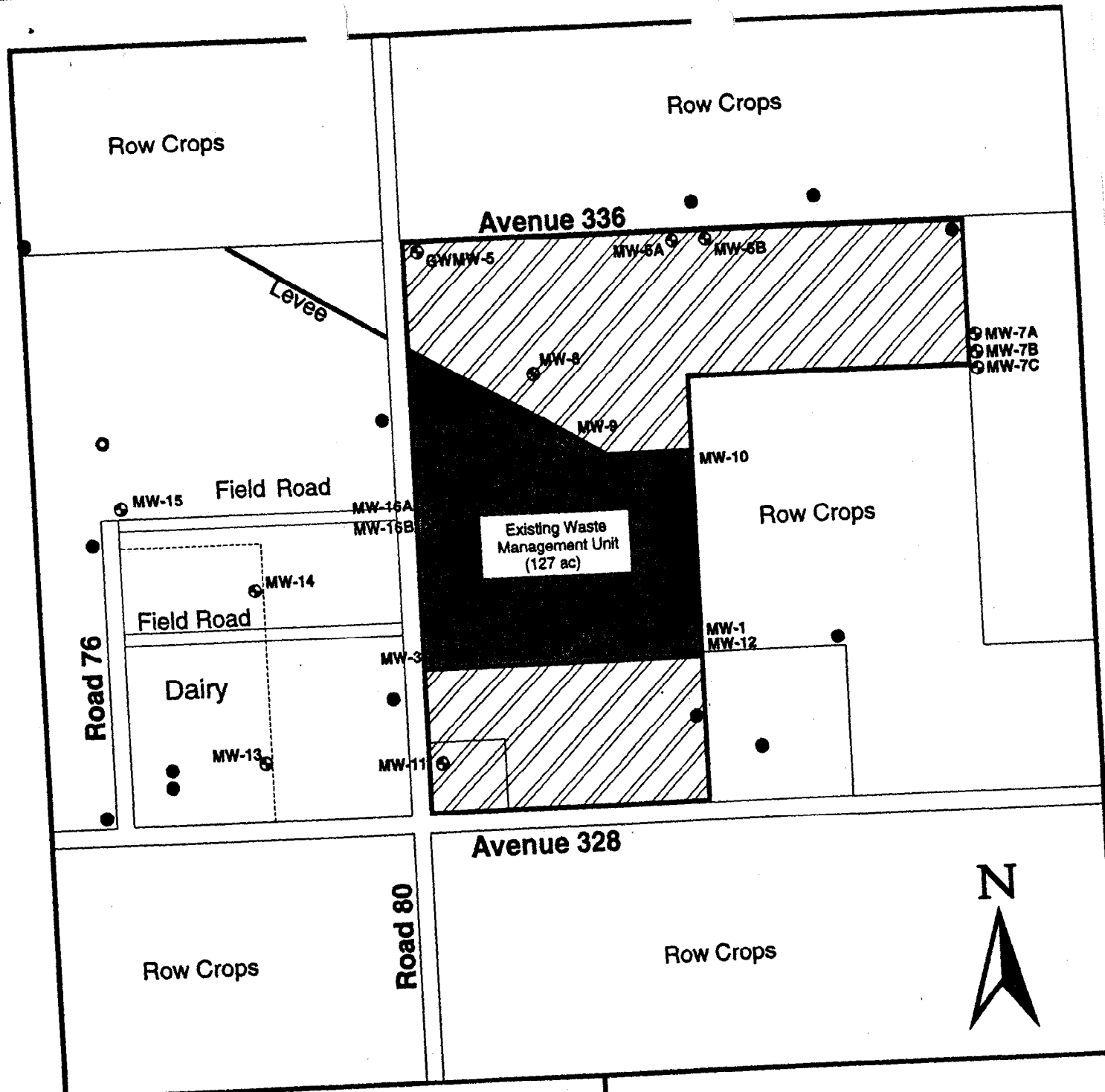
2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
Dinoseb (DNBP; 2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol)
Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid; 2,4,5-TP)
2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)

Organophosphorus Compounds:

USEPA Method 8141

0,0-Diethyl 0-2-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate (Thionazin)
Dimethoate
Disulfoton
Methyl parathion (Parathion methyl)
Parathion
Phorate





- MW-3 Monitoring Well
- Supply Well Apparently Destroyed After 1991
- Supply Well
- Facility Property
- Existing Waste Management Unit

ATTACHMENT B
SITE MAP
COUNTY OF TULARE
VISALIA
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE

INFORMATION SHEET

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 99-047
COUNTY OF TULARE
VISALIA MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

The Visalia Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (facility) is approximately seven miles northwest of Visalia at the intersection of Road 80 and Avenue 328. The facility property is owned and operated by the County of Tulare (Discharger).

The waste management facility consists of one 127-acre existing waste management unit which is unlined. The facility is classified as a Class III landfill which accepts municipal solid waste in accordance with Title 27, California Code of Regulations, §20005, et seq. (Title 27).

Groundwater is unconfined. The depth to groundwater is approximately 35 feet to 60 feet below ground surface. Historic groundwater elevation data indicates that the depth to groundwater has been as high as 23 feet below the native ground surface. The direction of groundwater flow is generally to the southwest and varies between approximately S20°W and S70°W.

The *Water Quality Control Plan For The Tulare Lake Basin* designates the beneficial uses of groundwater beneath the waste management facility as municipal and domestic supply (MUN), agricultural, and industrial and process supply.

Monitoring data indicates that background groundwater contains nitrate concentrations that range between 88 and 140 mg/l, and consistently exceed the Primary Maximum Contaminant Level of 45 mg/l. Monitoring data also indicates that Total Dissolved Solids concentrations in background groundwater range between 530 and 780 mg/l, and consistently exceed the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level of 500 mg/l.

Detection groundwater monitoring has determined that the existing waste management unit has impacted groundwater with volatile organic compounds and elevated levels of inorganic constituents including specific electrical conductance (EC) and total dissolved solids (TDS). An Evaluation Monitoring Program has been implemented at the site, but the delineation of the vertical and lateral extent of the groundwater plume has not been completed. A Cleanup and Abatement Order will be issued that will require the Discharger to complete the Evaluation Monitoring Program and take corrective action in accordance with a time schedule approved by the Executive Officer.

The waste discharge requirements are being updated to implement Title 27, including waste management unit construction and operation, groundwater detection monitoring, and to provide for the construction of an engineered alternative composite liner system.

VSM:vsm/rac:04/30/99